HOW SAMPROPOSED

Ended in Force of Arms, Compulsion, Extortion, All That, and Then Some.

By JOHN PHILIP ORTH.

Same Andrews was a bachelor of 40, one of the three carpenters in the village of Dover. Being a bachelor it was perfectly logical that he should keep bachelor's hall. He had made his own bed and cooked his own meals for ten years when things hap-

In preparing his own dinner one day the bachelor burned the meat, forgot to put the coffee in the pot with the water, and fried the potatoes until the odor could be scented across the street. Then he broke a platter. kicked the cat and went out on the back steps and said to himself:

"Dog gore it, but I'm a fool!" Mrs. Brown, wife of his nearest neighbor, was on her back steps and saw and heard him and answered:

"Of course you are!"

"I ought to have a wife." "Everybody knows that."

"I won't stand it another month!" "Don't!"

"But where in Jericho am I going to get one?"

'That's it-where?"

She passed into her house and was gone ten minutes, while the bachelor sat and stared at the beet-tops in his garden and wondered how a feller It was after dinner that he started managed to kick himself when he felt he needed kicking. Then she reappeared to say:

"Oh, Sam, come to the fence." A breast-high ferice divided the lots, and the two were soon leaning over it.

"Well?" queried the carpenter in a sulky voice.

"You are a single man." "Don't I know that?"

"You want a wife."

"I do. I'm gosh-hanged tired of this housework."

"Say, Sam, I can get you a wife in a day."

"I-I don't believe it. Who is she? "The widow Martin."

"Why-why," stammered the bachelor as he tried to turn pale. "She wouldn't have the likes of me."

"You can't tell that 'till you ask her. I happen to think she'd jump at the chance. We were talking the other day, and she said-said-!"

"Said what?" "I'm not going to do your courting for you," laughed the woman as she turned away from the fence. "If I were a man named Sam Andrews I know where I'd be about 8 o'clock this evening."

"Oh Lord, where?" "Right over at the widow's house,

asking her to set the wedding day. That would be me, but of course you haven't got much grit. Light your pipe and think it over." The carpenter didn't go back to his aw and hammer that afternoon. He

sat for hours with his feet cocked up and pipe in mouth and went over the case. He had known the widow Martin for years, and had a good opinion of her. He wasn't in love, but he had read and heard that that sentiment would come along a few days after marriage. Should there be calls and a courtship, or should he transact business on the plan of matrimonial answers given while you wait?" At sundown he had decided on the latter course. It was to be or not to be.

There were three interested parties

Mrs. Martin, the widow, party of the first part.

Mrs. Brown, party of the second part.

Sam Andrews, party of the third part.

It might seem more than neighborly for the party of the second part to offer her assistance in the emergency recorded. The widow was a harmless sort of flirt, as all widows have a right to be. Mrs. Brown was a married woman, but she liked to flirt a little notwithstanding. But for her husband's jealous disposition she might have had more opportunities. To be restrained while the other was free galled and rankled. She had hoped for years that the widow would get married and to a mighty jealous man at that, and thus leave her a clear field, but no such event had happened. There were nineteen chances out of twenty that the party of the third part would get turned down with a prompt "No, sir!" but the flirtatious woman wasn't missing anything that came her way. Under other conditions she would have told Sam Andrews that he was bow-backed and bow-legged and to go and hire out to a side show.

At 8 o'clock that evening the widow Martin was considerably surprised to open the door in response to a knock and find the old bachelor on the steps. He was Aressed in his Sunday suit. His hair was oiled and his boots greased. He looked pale, and he made earnest efforts to swallow his Adam's apple, but he finally got seated. The widow wondered what errand had brought him and as the minutes passed and he did not explain she asked:

"Did you call to see if I had any carpenter work to do?"

'Why, no," was the reply. "No, didn't call for carpenter work. I called to ask you to marry me!"

"Mr. Andrews!" "You see, I want a wife."

"I should say you did."

"And I'll be a good husband to her."

"But-but you see-" "Mrs. Martin, I'm a pretty good

She saw that he was very much t earnest, and she thought for a me ment before saying:

"Mr. Andrews, I know you to be steady, hard-working man, and you' make some woman a good husbane but I'm not the woman. I've n thoughts of marrying again."

"But you may change your mind, he answered.

"It is barely possible."

"And if you do, then-" "We can't tell what may happen fu ther.' "I may propose," againsaid Mr. An

drews as he was ready to go. "I hope not." "And I may keep proposing." "Good night, Mr. Andrews-good

Next morning bright and early Mrs Brown was at the fence to hear the news, and when told by the carpenter that he had been turned down, she gasped and replied:

"Sam, the widow was giving you ! jolly!" "No."

"But she is. She wants to be rur after. She wants to keep you on the hooks. Don't you let her fool you Propose again."

"I told her I should."

"Good for you! Don't you let her make a fool of you."

Every day for the next fortnight the party of the second part kept encour againg the party of the third part, and be began to feel that it was time to propose again. In doing his carpente work it became necessary for him to go to the woods to cut a stick of tim ber. It was a tramp of half a mile out, and while he was tramping abou in search of the right tree he heard a woman's calls for help. When he traced them to their source his sur prise was great.

The widow Martin was stuck fast in a quagmire!

"Why-how-when-" gasped Sam "I came out for a walk," was ex plained. "I have been stuck here for two hours. I thought help would nev er come."

"Stuck, eh?" queried the man, as he took a seat on a log. "Mrs Martin I warned you that I should propose again."

"Are you going to make a fool o yourself?" she demanded. "This is no time for nonsense. Cut a pole and reach me the end of it."

"There's other business ahead of that. In the last fortnight I have learned to love you."

"I am a good man, widow-a good man. You couldn't find a better hus band in the state. I want you to think things over. I'm not handsome, but can help to make a happy home. I'm no swell, but you are no aristocra yourself. I'm a carpenter working by the day, but you are a humble widow Think it over. I'll be back in half as

"Sam Andrews!"

"Half an hour!"

"But I'm being drawn down." "Half an hour!"

"Sam, don't you know you are act ing mighty mean? Here I am, utterly helpless, and you-

"I ask you to marry me. What d'ye say?

"Y-yes," answered the widow after three long minutes had gone past. It was force of arms-compulsionextortion and all of that, but she stuck to her promise and has never regret ted it.

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IS THOUGHT OLDEST MUMMY

Skeleton of Women, Recently Found Has Been Accorded Distinction by the Scientists.

The mummy known as Ra-Nefer which is in the museum of the Roya college of surgeons, London, England has been described as the oldest mum my known. The date assigned to it by Prof. Elliot Smith was the age o

Senefru, the beginning of Egypt's fourth dynasty, about 3700 years B. C. Some human remains, however have now been discovered at Sakkara about 15 miles from Cairo, belongin, to the period of the end of the sec ond and the beginning of the third

dynasties, about 4,000 years B. C. Among them is the ekeleton of woman about 35 years of age, which was found completely invested in a large series of bandages, and next to the body was a corroded woven cloth

The corrosion, says Prof. Smith was presumptive evidence that some material, probably crude natron, was applied to the surface of the body with a view to its preservation, and he has thus been able to trace to i higher antiquity than had previously been done, the use of this method for preserving the body of the dead.

They Were Really Moving.

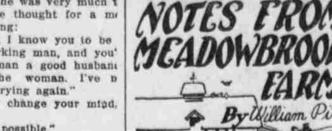
He had had intimate acquaintance with the contents of several flagons ere he went aboard one of those sur face cars in Brooklyn in which the "ads" revolve, that all who sit may

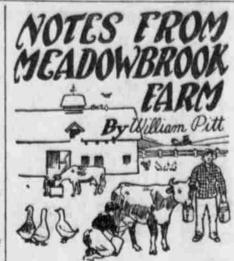
read. "Shay," he said confidentially, as he nudged his neighbor, while gazing at the advertisements of talcum powder soap, dandruff cure and what not as they passed before him-"shay, m fren', are them things movin', or an I seein' things?"

Assured that they were really mov ing he heaved a sigh of great relief. looked at the signs with a softer eye. and then dozed off into a peaceful nap.

Looks Ominous. "I fear I have made a mistake." "Why?"

"He proposed, in a taxicab. The minute I accepted he paid the bill and we got out and walked."





Give the cows a name.

Mulch the strawberries.

Baled corn fodder is new,

Use a low wagon in the orchard.

Clean out the old nesting material and burn it.

Milk to the last drop, for the last milk is the best.

Sweet clover can be used as a substitute for red clover.

A single drop of milk contains five million globules of butter fat. When corn husking time is at hand,

the corn ought to be fairly well dried · Hogs will husk corn for nothing.

The hired man wants four cents a It is not what is eaten but what

Vitality is a very important characteristic in the dairy cow or any other

is digested that furnishes strength and

farm animal. Hogging down corn looks like a lazy man's way, but it is a money

maker. Try it. A hen can't be a very respectable hen if she is full of lice-help her by

cleaning up the roosts. In the poultry quarters, be careful to keep filth from accumulating and keep fowls free from lice.

Give the ducks clean water every time you feed them because a duck always drinks while eating.

brought about a much better quality Don't let a frost scare you into of stock kept on the farms. gathering the cabbages. Leave them out until freezing weather comes.

The seed of broom corn has considerable feeding value. It may be removed, dried or put in the silo.

with field corn, better feed it to the does any other farm product. chickens and buy new next spring.

The coming of woven wire fences creases with its weight, but not in will help keep down the weeds along the roadsides in a rather roundabout

Good shelter will make feed go farther and this is a good time to see that barns and sheds are made tight for the winter.

creased inside of two years. This means high cattle prices for at least two years more. Whether brood mare or gelding it

The beef supply cannot be much in-

is the healthy, well fed horse that exnibits the greatest endurance and nobility in harness. After corn passes the proper stage at which it should be converted into

silage or fodder, it deteriorates very rapidly in quality. In the horse for active service the breast should not be over medium width and the forelegs should be rea-

sonably close together. Both cane and kafir are not hurt much for feed if they are caught by frost provided they are cut before

much rain falls on them.

A square breasted, well muscled horse will stand more work and more hardship than two lank, lcosely-jointed ones, and not require as much power as one

When the calf is just learning to eat boil oatmeal or cornmeal into a thin mush, add a quart of it to a pail of skimmilk and the calves will suck it up with great relish.

Nothing should be more gradual than the development of the power of a draft horse or the speed of a trotting horse and in but few other ways are horses more permanently injured than in pushing their development too rapidly.

If you have several kinds of rough feed on hand it will be a good plan to mix them up in feeding. Stock like a change of feed as well as you do and if their breakfast can be of one kind and their supper of another, so much the better.

One reason why some men do not find sheep profitable is because they have those which would not do well for anybody. Turn off every head of that sort and get some first-class do this as any is to pour the milk sheep, and you will soon find yourself slowly from one pail to another for a making some good clean money from few minutes. This drives off bad

Pick all fruit carefully.

Plow for corn in the fall.

Start a war on poultry pests,

Store seed corn in a dry place. Clipping horses' legs is not a good

Excessive sweating in a horse indi-

ates weakness.

The first and greatest law of breedng is "like begets like." Many imported horses are a "sell'

to whoever buys them. Moderate frosts improve rather

than harm the cabbage. Why not shed farm machinery, the same as the field products?

Store some dust for the chickens dust bath during midwinter.

It is only recently that sweet clover has been used for feeding livestock.

Silage and alfalfa combined make the foundation of the best dairy ra-

The scrub cow appears in every herd, whether it be a pure bred or a grade herd.

See that the ladders are safe before ising them. Unsafe rounds may mean broken legs.

The separator is a helpful factor in stablishing the uniformity of the finshed product.

When a helfer is first fresh it is especially important that all the milk be drawn from her.

How much does it cost to have that machinery standing out in the weath er? Shedding is cheap!

No stock grower can afford to have his animals burn grain for fuel to keep themselves warm.

Sweet potatoes should be dried and then stored in boxes of sand before the frost touches them.

increased profits cannot be secured without careful breeding. Letting butter drain well before

Development of a flock and greatly

salting is one of the little things that makes for better quality. The use of the pure-bred sires has

Keep the hogs quiet, clean and comfortable if you expect the best gain from the food supplied.

Selling butter or cream from the If your sweet corn seed is mixed farm robs the soil of less fertility than The cost of feeding an animal in

> direct proportion to its weight. Hurry all cement work to a finish now, so it will have time to set well

before freezing cracks and damages The milk pail with a flaring to; has been ruled out. Hooded pails with small openings are much more

Are you keeping a lot of horses for which you have no special need? Let the other fellow have them at pres ent prices.

dirt-proof.

See to it that the colt does not be come constipated. A small dose of castor oil is a good thing to get the bowels started.

Too often the dairy, poultry and hog work are side lines on the farm Make them the main line and they will lead you to profit.

Fill the producing cows up on clover hay or alfalfa hay if you can get it instead of fodder or other coarse stuff containing low feed values.

Hogs do not waste corn in the field

except in muddy weather. They gain faster, more evenly and more econom ically in the corn field than in the dry Good bright corn fodder is worth more for dairy cows than pure tim

othy hay but both should be fed along with clover or alfalfa to get the best results. At the Iowa station corn and soy beans hogged down produced 15.7

pounds of pork per bushel of corn.

At 81/2 cents per pound that is \$1.23

per bushel for the corn.

When the pumpkins and squashes are gathered, do not put them in the cellar at once. They will keep much better if stored in some dark outbuild ing until real freezing weather comes

As the cold weather approaches the separator bowl should be filled with hot water before the milk is allowed to run through it. When it is thoroughly warm skimming will be more

Aerate new milk as soon as possible after it is drawn, but do not do this in a stable. As good a way to odors and saves the fine butter flavor.

WHERE FARMER DOES NOT SPECIALIZE LITTLE ATTENTION IS PAID TO QUALITY

Result is That On Vast Number of Farms Where No Milk, Cream or Butter Is Sold Cows Are Mostly Inferior-Poor Foundation for Success.

cattle, we are not apt to pay much attention to the quality and money value of our cows on the farm. The result of this is that on a vast number of farms where no milk, cream or butter is sold, the cows are mostly in-

Of course, this is no reference to the men who go in for beef breeds of cattle rather than dairy breeds. But there are a great many men who do more or less in the dairy line, and who nevertheless keep inferior stock, says a writer in the Farm Progress. In most cases I think it likely this is due to the fact that the owners of such stock are not sufficiently famillar with cows and cow values to be influenced to secure better stock.

As I have owned a large number of oows, I know very well what a poor investment a lot of inferior cattle are. But, judging from what is seen on the majority of farms over the country, "cows are cows;" and so long as some milk and some butterthough it may not always be in abundance-are supplied, the owners let it go at that

As a rule, men who have that sort of indifference to their cattle, also have scrub hogs and poultry, and in a general way all the features about the farm are of the scrub type. I do not believe any man of this type can ever be a very successful farmer. The same interests that make a man a successful business man make the farmer a successful one.

The farmer who owns poor scrub ows, not good for either milk or buttermaking, and worth little on the

Unless we are actively engaged in , fresh meat during the entire time the dairy business, or raising beef when it is cold enough to keep the meat till each family can get its share. The only drawback to the plan is that the beef is often on hand at a time when the hogs are killed and the meat salted down, and there are few families that do not like fresh pork so well but that they' eat a lot of it, both fresh and salted, before it is made into bacon.

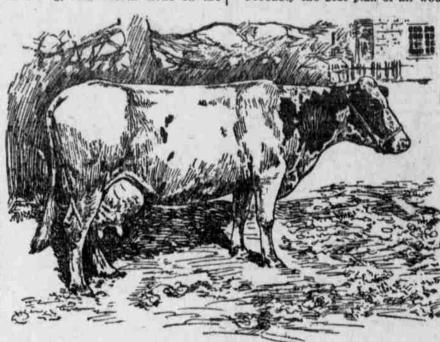
Of course, this fact interferes with the consumption of much beef on farms after cold weather sets in; but' no family, no matter how well they like hog meat, ought to eat it toe freely.

Personally, I like both pork and bacon better than any but the best' and tenderest of beef; but, of course, every farmers' club ought surely to have as good beef as can be had anywhere,

Several times on my pwn farm we have taken a quarter of a 700-pound yearling, and it kept hanging in the smokehouse from the last of November till we began to smoke the bacon, and it was as good as we could get from the best butcher. Our club claimed to divide the animal intex quarters, and we rotated the hindquarters and forequarters among thos

four, that being the number in it. After the hogs are killed, of course, almost everybody eats pork in some form most of the time; but h think it would be well to go on with; the beef club as long as the weather keeps cold enough to keep it sound and fresh. Having an icehouse on my farm, we could keep beef fresh longer than some of the others.

Probably the best plan of all would



block, can never expect to make any

real profit out of his cows. Of course, the vast majority of cow wners are those who do not sell milk and butter, and expect to sell veal calves or yearlings, not kept to be butchered at home, do not get any returns from keeping cows except the milk and butter, and new and then some beef or veal from an animal butchered on shares in the neighborhood. Of course, this is no small thing. I have been associated with a neighborhood club a great ieal of the time, and we lived where it was handy for a bunch of neighbors to take turn about and butcher a yearling and divide among

I have found that we got more out of an animal in that way than where we sold to a butcher to be paid for in fresh beef or cash and bought

fresh meat with the money. If a half dozen families join in this plan they can begin killing in November and keep it up till March, and

be to arrange with a butcher to slaughter the beef and buy the bulk of it from the club, and it would not then be long before the club would be ready for another one. And, really, it is a good plan, if it can be arranged, to have the beef club continue in operation as much of the time as possible, so that beef may be had more or less all the time from the middle of fall till the middle of spring.

Of course, each member, if he is like me, would want some fresh pork; as well as cured bacon all along during the beef period. Maybe the time will come when there can be farmers' cold storage warehouses on a small scale to keep meats fresh as well as help in keeping fruits in sound condition. If such things paythe meat packers and butchers, they would pay farmers as well. But this is one of the things that not many have given any thought to. Yet both health and comfort require some such method of keeping meats, fruit, etc., thus all families keep supplied with fresh and sound.

HARMFUL LITTLE **ENGLISH SPARROW**

Expert of United States Biological Survey Urges War on Small Bird.

The frequent and vigorous condemaction of English sparrows finds support in a recent statement of the government made by Ned Dearborn, an expert in the United States Biological Survey, who files a bill of complaint against the sparrow, and gives reasons for waging war upon it. It is so vigorous and emphatic in detail as to remind one of the "swat the fly" campaign that has been prominent for several years. It has been stated that the sparrow feeds upon insects which perform a useful service in agriculture and that there are about 99 counts against one in his favor. It is said that he is guilty of destroying fruit, such as cherries, grapes, pears and peaches, and further says:

He gobbles up buds and flowers of cultivated shrubs, trees and vines. He causes havoc in gardens by nibbling at the peas and lettuce. He is destructive to wheat and other grains. Some idea of the extent of his depredations is gained by the statement that a flock of fifty of his fellows re-

throughout the country amounts to a large total.

Furthermore, he is a pirate and a disturber in the bird world. He preyson some of our most useful and attractive birds, among the number be ing bluebirds, house wrens, purple martins, tree swallows, cliff swallows, barn swallows, the wrens, catbirds and mocking birds.

This is a matter of importance to farmers as well as to city dwellers. for the sparrows are getting out further into the country each year and are now found where they were unknown a year ago. The birds upon which it is said to prey scatter more or less widely from the locality where hatched, and are of inestimable value to farmers in many ways. The methods of destruction named by Mr. Dearborn are tearing down nests. catching the birds in nests, shooting in large flocks and poisoning. A bystematic movement in villages and small cities is recommended for their destruction.

Causes of Failure With Alfalfa.

Experiments at the Cornell station have been conducted to determine the causes of failure in alfalfa culture, and the practical suggestions derived from the results were that at least a. moderately fertile soil is needed for this crop, that the use of phosphate. as a fertilizer is valuable in this connection, and that inoculation is fuquire daily the equivalent of a quart | tile, unless the soil is in a condition; of grain. Hence the annual loss to favor the growth of the bacteria